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CANADIANA

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Questions Booklet

January 1994



English 33

Part B: Reading

Grade 12 Diploma Examination

Alberta
EDUCATION

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January 1994
English 33 Part B: Reading
Questions Booklet
Grade 12 Diploma Examination

Description

Part B: Reading contributes 50% of the total English 33 Diploma Examination mark.

There are 70 questions in the Questions Booklet and 7 reading selections in the Readings Booklet.

Time allotted: 2 hours. You may take an additional 1/2 hour to complete the examination if needed.

Instructions

- Be sure that you have an English 33 Questions Booklet **and** an English 33 Readings Booklet.
- You may **not** use a dictionary, thesaurus, or other reference materials.
- On the answer sheet provided, use **only** an **HB** pencil to mark the correct or best answer for each question. Fill in the circle that corresponds to your answer. For example:

Which month has 31 days?

- A. February
- B. April
- C. November
- D. December

Answer Sheet

(A) (B) (C) ●

- Do not fold the answer sheet.
- Mark only one answer for each question.
- If you change an answer, erase your first mark completely.
- Answer all questions.

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I. Read the excerpt from *The Winslow Boy* on pages 1 to 5 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 1 to 11.

1. Ronnie is being questioned by Sir Robert because
 - A. Sir Robert is prosecuting Ronnie for theft
 - B. Ronnie has not yet had the chance to tell his story
 - C. Sir Robert is deciding whether or not to defend Ronnie
 - D. Ronnie is obviously a practiced liar who needs humbling

2. A statement that suggests that Ronnie may be innocent is
 - A. “ ‘I’ve reported it to the Petty Officer’ ” (line 28)
 - B. “ ‘They all look so much alike’ ” (line 31)
 - C. “I wrote: ‘Charles K. Elliott’ ” (line 46)
 - D. “I thought it would be safer” (line 108)

3. Ronnie’s admission that he knew exactly how to write Elliott’s signature suggests that Ronnie is
 - A. gullible and foolish
 - B. daring but foolhardy
 - C. candid but manipulative
 - D. straightforward and honest

4. Sir Robert is **most likely** interested in the fact that Charles Elliott did not tell Ronnie about his money order because it suggests that
 - A. Ronnie might be protecting Elliott
 - B. Ronnie is lying about his part in the theft
 - C. Elliott is a prankster who is playing a joke on Ronnie
 - D. Elliott might know more about the theft than he has revealed

Continued

5. Sir Robert is **most** convinced to take Ronnie's case by the fact that Ronnie
- A. clearly remembers the details of that July day
 - B. frankly admits his practising of Elliott's signature
 - C. steadfastly maintains his innocence under questioning
 - D. strongly denies cashing the money order for five shillings
6. In lines 86 and 87, Sir Robert adopts a tone of voice that is
- A. sarcastic
 - B. commanding
 - C. sympathetic
 - D. encouraging
7. Ronnie's response to the report of the handwriting expert, Mr. Ridgley-Pearce (lines 89–100), shows that Ronnie is
- A. saddened by the mounting evidence against him
 - B. shaken by the implied contradiction of his story
 - C. impressed by the judgment of a famous person
 - D. determined to maintain his version of the truth
8. The detail that could confirm Ronnie's story about waiting outside the C.O.'s office is that Ronnie had
- A. waited twenty-five minutes to ask for permission
 - B. put his money in his locker so that it would be safe
 - C. asked another cadet to go with him to the post office
 - D. requested permission to go downtown at a quarter past two
9. Sir Robert aggressively questions Ronnie (lines 140–148) because Sir Robert wants to
- A. force Ronnie to admit his guilt
 - B. push Ronnie to the point of tears
 - C. show his contempt for Ronnie's story
 - D. test Ronnie's truthfulness by challenging him

Continued

10. The reason that Ronnie says “ ‘cash a money order’ ” (lines 153–154) rather than “get” one (line 156) is that he
- A. misunderstood the question
 - B. is distressed by the forceful questioning
 - C. has been forced by Sir Robert to confess
 - D. is guilty of theft and has just told the truth
11. The **most probable** reason for Sir Robert’s concluding “The boy is plainly innocent” (line 183) is that Ronnie
- A. has offered a flawless defence
 - B. does not change his story under scrutiny
 - C. does not need the money he is accused of stealing
 - D. would not shame his parents by committing such a crime

II. Read “Mrs. Rowley” on pages 6 and 7 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 12 to 18.

12. That the speaker’s feelings have been positively affected by memories of Mrs. Rowley is suggested **most strongly** in

- A. “The old gas bag, we called her” (line 1)
- B. “Took out her black book, fussing for it” (line 9)
- C. “Mrs. Rowley sailing, towing her time” (line 32)
- D. “Pulling away a world of gentleness” (line 34)

13. The lines that contain a simile are

- A. “Took out her black book, fussing for it
In her bag, chatted for twenty minutes” (lines 9–10)
- B. “*Same as last week for the tinned fruit, is it,
Dear? We’ve got a new line of puddings in*” (lines 13–14)
- C. “And wheezed happily away, losing herself
In the long streets like a soft giant ghost” (lines 17–18)
- D. “. . . wheezing not at all as she soared,
Pulling away a world of gentleness” (lines 33–34)

14. For Mrs. Rowley, the **most significant** purpose of her regular Thursday call is to

- A. increase her profits
- B. visit with her regulars
- C. advertise new products
- D. take orders from her customers

15. An abrupt shift in the poem’s development occurs between lines

- A. 12 and 13
- B. 16 and 17
- C. 24 and 25
- D. 32 and 33

Continued

16. That Mrs. Rowley valued her customers is shown by the phrase
- A. “fussing for it” (line 9)
 - B. “slowly get to work” (line 12)
 - C. “figure of fun” (line 19)
 - D. “packed lovingly” (line 24)
17. The speaker remembers Mrs. Rowley **mainly** with
- A. sorrowful regret
 - B. humorous clarity
 - C. tolerant acceptance
 - D. affectionate appreciation
18. The words that the speaker uses in the last two stanzas convey his feeling of
- A. joy
 - B. loss
 - C. despair
 - D. surprise

III. Read “Quite a Little City” on pages 8 to 11 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 19 to 28.

- 19.** The meaning of the word “subterranean” (line 6) is
- A. underworld
 - B. underhanded
 - C. underground
 - D. underpopulated
- 20.** The writers imply that the hotel owner’s underlying motive for requesting the change in the roadside median was **probably**
- A. political
 - B. spiritual
 - C. financial
 - D. emotional
- 21.** When the writers identify two qualities that “you often find in people in small prairie towns” (lines 62–63), they are using
- A. reasoning
 - B. stereotyping
 - C. factual knowledge
 - D. psychological evidence
- 22.** City council sought a solution to the owls’ plight as a result of
- A. the need for beautification
 - B. their interest in wildlife
 - C. increasing costs
 - D. public pressure

Continued

23. The mayor's statement " 'It's quite a little city we have here' " (lines 98–99) indicates
- A. his pride in the city
 - B. the location of the city
 - C. the small size of the city
 - D. his disappointment in the city
24. The statement " 'They care about things . . . like the owls' " (lines 100–102) implies that the people of Moose Jaw
- A. dislike pandering to the tourist trade
 - B. have their priorities in the proper order
 - C. concern themselves with frivolous matters
 - D. want to develop a cosmopolitan urban image
25. In the context of lines 103 to 113, the phrase "onto the carpet" (line 106) suggests that the civic bureaucrats were
- A. praised
 - B. scolded
 - C. dismissed
 - D. encouraged
26. The words "others like them" (line 114) refer to
- A. city workers
 - B. hotel owners
 - C. owl watchers
 - D. civic bureaucrats

Continued

27. When the writers of the article say that hunters and naturalists were brought together in a “rare show of solidarity” (lines 193–194), they mean that the alliance is
- A. unusual
 - B. doomed
 - C. political
 - D. problematic
28. According to the article, the most dramatic environmental changes in Canada have occurred
- A. on the prairies
 - B. in the urban areas
 - C. along the Trans-Canada highway
 - D. along the British Columbia border

IV. Read Robin's letter and revisions on pages 12 and 13 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 29 to 35.

- 29.** In paragraph 1, Robin rewords her comment about Nathan's summer visit in order to
- A.** vary sentence length
 - B.** clarify the time of the visit
 - C.** make the sentence more courteous
 - D.** confirm that the visit will take place
- 30.** Robin's revisions to the second sentence in paragraph 2 are designed to
- A.** provide specific details
 - B.** reduce repetitive details
 - C.** correct grammatical errors
 - D.** present scientific evidence
- 31.** The revised last sentence of paragraph 2 presents wording that is more
- A.** neutral
 - B.** forceful
 - C.** informal
 - D.** pretentious
- 32.** Robin changes a punctuation mark in the first sentence in paragraph 4 for the purpose of
- A.** achieving a balance
 - B.** emphasizing its effect
 - C.** developing the contrast
 - D.** providing a clarification

Continued

33. A cliché is an expression so overused that it has lost its meaning. In paragraph 4, Robin uses the cliché
- A. “protest the decision”
 - B. “some explaining to do”
 - C. “It goes without saying”
 - D. “persuaded city council”
34. Robin’s revisions to paragraph 4 result in vocabulary choices that are more
- A. polite
 - B. precise
 - C. informal
 - D. scientific
35. A word that is pronounced exactly like another word but has a different meaning and is spelled differently is called a homonym. In this letter, Robin has misused the homonym
- A. way (paragraph 1)
 - B. here (paragraph 1)
 - C. through (paragraph 3)
 - D. there (paragraph 4)

V. Read “Summer of the Black Wasps” on pages 14 and 15 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 36 to 43.

- 36.** People’s trust in scientific accomplishment is **best** demonstrated by the lines
- A.** “flashlight in left hand
spray bomb in right” (lines 2–3)
 - B.** “*Treat nests preferably at night
when insects are inside*” (lines 9–10)
 - C.** “Darkness has come
but technology will triumph” (lines 42–43)
 - D.** “the air is rank with chemicals
dripping from nest, tree & ladder” (lines 52–53)
- 37.** The speaker views his task with
- A.** resignation
 - B.** uncertainty
 - C.** optimism
 - D.** courage
- 38.** To be “reluctant” (line 7) is to be
- A.** careless
 - B.** unwilling
 - C.** foolhardy
 - D.** determined
- 39.** The wasps are compared with gang members in
- A.** lines 13 and 14
 - B.** lines 15 and 16
 - C.** line 26
 - D.** line 48

Continued

40. The figure of speech present in “the confident tones of the chemical” (line 23) is
- A. simile
 - B. allusion
 - C. metaphor
 - D. personification
41. That the neighbors “cheerfully signal their support while wagering how soon I’ll be stung” (lines 37–39) suggests that the neighbors are
- A. extremely fearful
 - B. confidently optimistic
 - C. exceedingly concerned
 - D. somewhat hypocritical
42. The speaker’s neighbors view his extermination attempts with
- A. amusement
 - B. amazement
 - C. detachment
 - D. sympathy
43. The speaker’s sense of failure is **most** evident in the words
- A. “a reluctant exterminator” (line 7)
 - B. “a blast of poison” (line 45)
 - C. “the air is rank” (line 52)
 - D. “a bumbling assassin” (line 62)

VI. Read “The New Pilgrim’s Progress: An Odyssey of the Unemployed” on pages 16 to 18 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 44 to 55.

- 44.** The unemployment that the writer describes was apparently the result of the
- A.** workers’ lack of ambition
 - B.** skilled laborers’ leaving the unions
 - C.** widespread failure of the economy
 - D.** unfair dismissal policies of city employers
- 45.** When the narrator says “their numbers had spoiled the sport” (line 23), he means that the hitch-hikers’ numbers had reduced the
- A.** likelihood of obtaining rides
 - B.** challenge of the competition
 - C.** safety of hitching rides
 - D.** skill of the players
- 46.** The “hysterical season” (line 29) in New Orleans resulted from the
- A.** excitement of the races
 - B.** popularity of the carnival
 - C.** conflict between tourists and hoboes
 - D.** immense numbers of the unemployed
- 47.** The manner in which the “ ‘copper’ ” on the banana wharf (line 41) responds is influenced by
- A.** people’s appearances
 - B.** official regulations
 - C.** respect for justice
 - D.** fear of fires

Continued

48. When the narrator says that he did not have a “prepossessing appearance” (line 43), he means that he was not
- A. talented
 - B. grateful
 - C. appealing
 - D. intelligent
49. When the narrator states “I was beginning to feel a mental kinship with these underdogs” (lines 52–53), he means that he
- A. feared for his safety among them
 - B. accepted that they were all criminals
 - C. assumed that they were all born losers
 - D. shared a sense of brotherhood with them
50. The narrator suggests that the Llano community was an unhappy place because the
- A. children worked long hours
 - B. people lacked a sense of choice
 - C. work was not shared by everyone
 - D. wealth was taken by those who left
51. The “truth” that the newspapers were hiding through “subtle distortion” (line 91) was that the unemployed were
- A. forming unions
 - B. instigators of social unrest
 - C. victims of an economic crisis
 - D. unwilling to adapt to changing conditions

Continued

52. By referring to the unemployed as “ ‘the idle’ ” (line 92), the newspapers suggested **mainly** that the unemployed were
- A. lazy and lacking in ambition
 - B. dishonest and misleading the public
 - C. well-off and behaving like parasites
 - D. irresponsible and looking for adventure
53. When the narrator writes “Thus it was to be ‘idle’ ” (lines 100–101), his tone is
- A. sarcastic
 - B. apathetic
 - C. remorseful
 - D. self-pitying
54. The narrator’s final comment, “I can still taste the peculiar flavor of mush and molasses; I can still hear the pounding of locomotives, and feel the coal dust in my eyes” (lines 104–106), indicates that his experiences were
- A. indelible
 - B. destructive
 - C. monotonous
 - D. uninteresting
55. The **main** purpose of this article is to provide insight into the
- A. confusion generated by the Depression
 - B. class society created by the Depression
 - C. challenging nature of the demands of the Depression
 - D. callous misrepresentation of the victims of the Depression

VII. Read the excerpt from *The Buddha Tree* on pages 19 to 22 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 56 to 70.

- 56.** The boys have not spoken to anyone of their experience in the conduit (lines 24–26) because they
- A.** hope to try again
 - B.** secretly enjoy being thieves
 - C.** dread reliving their feelings of panic
 - D.** do not wish to share their excitement with others
- 57.** The fact that Ryokun drives out “unpleasant memories of the conduit” (lines 28–29) by anticipating another exciting adventure is an example of
- A.** irony
 - B.** climax
 - C.** symbolism
 - D.** foreshadowing
- 58.** The two boys decide to swim in the flooded river because they
- A.** are seeking thrills
 - B.** have accepted a dare
 - C.** have been forbidden to do so
 - D.** enjoy bragging to their friends
- 59.** In lines 58 to 62, Ryokun is overwhelmed by his awareness of the
- A.** casual attitude of the local farmers
 - B.** river’s power compared to his own
 - C.** foolishness of swimming in the floodwaters
 - D.** water’s depth in the town section of the river

Continued

60. In context, the word “futile” (line 64) means
- A. useless
 - B. difficult
 - C. awkward
 - D. challenging
61. What does Ryokun **ultimately** realize in lines 65 and 66?
- A. Courage is aroused by the power of the flood.
 - B. Pleasure in the moment eclipses potential danger.
 - C. Companionship is comforting in the face of danger.
 - D. Boldness is challenged by the strength of the current.
62. That Ryokun’s situation is compared with that of the frogs (lines 77–84) serves to
- A. relieve tension
 - B. add an element of disbelief
 - C. emphasize his helplessness
 - D. foreshadow the outcome of the predicament
63. The phrase “clutching feverishly at the water” (line 90) indicates that Ryokun is
- A. furious
 - B. resigned
 - C. desperate
 - D. frustrated
64. The sentence “Neither of them spoke” (line 97) suggests that the boys
- A. have satisfied their curiosity
 - B. are too depressed to respond
 - C. have swallowed too much water
 - D. are too traumatized to communicate

Continued

65. The **most significant** aspect of the relationship between Ryokun and Nobu is their
- A. shared expression of guilt
 - B. mutual desire for excitement
 - C. basic understanding of floods
 - D. common delight in swimming
66. Ryokun's understanding that the river hidden under the floodwaters keeps "always to its course" (line 114) suggests that the river symbolizes the
- A. impersonality of Nature
 - B. power of indecision
 - C. control of progress
 - D. formation of habit
67. Ryokun resents Mineyo "speaking so lightly of what she knew nothing about" (lines 128–129) because
- A. she seldom goes to the river
 - B. he is embarrassed by his stupidity
 - C. she always unfairly reprimands him
 - D. he has experienced terror in the river
68. The **most significant** insight gained by Ryokun through the river adventure is his new
- A. knowledge about his own limitations
 - B. discovery that a flooded river follows its usual course
 - C. realization that instinctive reactions can be life-savers
 - D. understanding that frogs and humans may be compared

Continued

69. The writer's attitude about Ryokun and his behavior can be described as being
- A. detached
 - B. surprised
 - C. condemning
 - D. understanding
70. In many cultures, there are stories of floods followed by the rebirth of the land or people. That this story reflects this pattern is supported by the statement
- A. "they seemed to know by instinct when the water would recede"
(lines 13–14)
 - B. "With hands raised, he jumped straight in" (lines 40–41)
 - C. "Delight in the swift, effortless floating faded as they realized what lay ahead" (lines 56–57)
 - D. "Ryokun and his friend were floating in the middle of the river, between the two rows of half-drowned willow-trees" (lines 72–73)

English 33: Part B

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